

The Newport Mercury.

NEWPORT, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1848.

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Established A. D. 1768.

The Newport Mercury
is published every Saturday, by
J. H. BARBER.

No. 123, Thames Street.

Terms—TWO DOLLARS per annum.
Advertisements not exceeding a square
inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents
will be charged for each subsequent inser-
tion.—All advertisements (except where an
account is open) must be paid for previous
to insertion.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the
discretion of the Editor) until arrenges are
paid.

Single papers SIX CENTS, to be had at the
Office.

STATIONERY.

Letter and Fools Cap Paper, Ink, Black
Sand, Wax, Wafers, Steel Pens, Quills,
etc. etc. Just received and for sale at
the Book Store of

J. H. BARBER.

For Newport and Providence.



Until further notice the Mail stage will
leave Providence for Warren, Bristol and
Newport, every morning (Sundays excepted) at
nine o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Newport at
two o'clock P. M. A Mail stage will also
leave Newport for Providence via Bristol and
Warren, at 5 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in
Providence at 2 o'clock P. M., in time to take
the Stonington Cars for New York, the cars
for Boston, and the Stages for Woonsocket and
Covington. This is the most direct and expeditious
Stage route between Providence and
Newport, and passengers taking this line may
rest assured that every attention will be paid
to render the ride as comfortable as possible.—
The coaches are in good order—good horses
and careful and obliging drivers. There is
now a new horseboat at Bristol Ferry which
makes the crossing much more expeditious and
pleasant than formerly.

Extra horses and coaches furnished in
other place at short notice.

Books kept in Providence at the Manufac-
turers and Franklin Hotels; at Coles in War-
ren, Jones' in Bristol, and at Hazard's and
Townsend's in Newport.

G. R. KINNICUTT, Providence, Pro-
prietor.
S. MASON, Jr., Warren
J. CHADWICK, Bristol,
J. H. COOK & CO., Newport,
Oct. 22, 1842.

JUST received from New York, per
steamer Rhode Island, a general and
carefully selected assortment of Sta-
ple and

FANCY DRY GOODS,
among them are the following, viz.—
Broad cloths, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans,
Eminet, drab d'ete, gambroons, alpacas,
colomes, M. de Laines, black striped silks,
colored do, French prints, common do,
furniture prints, satin vestings, Marseilles
vestings, silk and cotton gloves and mitts,
shawls, fancy kerchiefs, Gent's black and
colored scarfs, silk and cotton hose, wool-
en and cotton table covers; Russia, Dutch
and Irish linen diapers, cotton diaper,
Irish linens, Tiarion lace, edgings, bon-
net ribbons, and a variety of other articles
all of which will be sold at the lowest
prices, for cash or approved credit, at
No. 132, by J. M. COOK & CO.

April 8.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber gives notice that he
has been appointed and is qualified
as Administrator on the estate of

ANN ELIZA HAZARD,
late of Jamestown dec., and requests all
persons indebted to said estate to make
immediate payment, and all persons hav-
ing demands to present the same.

JOB W. HAZARD, Adm'r.
Jamestown, March 18.

Fruit and Ornamental TREES, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully
informs his friends and custo-
mers, that he has removed to
the farm known as the Valen-
tine Silk Farm on the New London turn-
pike road, two miles from Providence
bridge, where his father has cultivated
trees, shrubs, grape vines and flowers for
some years past, and is now prepared to
furnish almost every thing called for in a
Nursery, equal, if not superior to any in
the State, and pledges himself to satisfy all
that may favor him with their custom,
both as to quality and price.

FERDINAND POTTER.
Orders left at the Store of C. N.
TILLEY, No 142 Thames Street Newport,
will be punctually attended to.

March 11, 1848.

TAMARINDS.

Fresh and Good.
For Sale at the Variety Store of
T. STACY, Jr.

Feb. 11.

JOB WORK, done at this Office.

March 11, 1848.

JOHN G. WHITEHORNE & SAM- UEL WHITEHORNE.

of the

Town and County of Newport, merchants,
under the firm of J. G. & S. White-
horse, have this day made to the sub-
scriber, an assignment of their property for
the benefit of their creditors, as specified
in said assignment; therefore those hav-
ing demands against the said J. G. &
S. Whitehorse are requested to present
the same, and those indebted to make im-
mediate payment to

ANN WEAVER, Exec'r.

Newport, Jan. 2, 1848.

R. P. LEE. Assignee.

JOB WORK, done at this Office.

NEW Cheap Store.

THE Store No. 139 Thames street, for-
merly occupied by E. A. Sherman, is
now open, with a general Assortment of new
and desirable

DRY GOODS,
comprising in part:—Mouseline de Laines,
Calicoes, Jaquard Cambrics, Laces, Edg-
ings, Dinty; Emb'd Collars, Muslins,
Laws, Hosiery, Gloves, Cambric Hdks',
Table Linens, Ginghams, Silks, Cashmere
and Thibet Shawls, Brodcloths, cassies,
Satinetts, cheap

CARPETING,
and a variety of other Goods which will be
offered at Great Bargains.

Newport, April 15.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed
Administrator on the estate of
HANNAH MANCHESTER,
late of Portsmouth, Spinstress, dec., re-
quests all persons having any demands
against said estate, to present them to
him for settlement, and all persons, in-
debted to said estate are requested to make
payment to

OLIVER D. GREENE, Adm'r.
Portsmouth, March 25.

CARPETINGS, Hearth Rugs, Oil Cloths, Printed Bockings, Straw Mattings,

in all their variety, and at much reduced
prices, are just received and for sale at the

CARPET HALL

or
WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

April 15.

NEW Spring Goods, IN EVERY VARIETY,

At exceeding low prices may be found
the Store of

WM. C. COZZENS, & Co.

No. 172 & 174, Thames-
St. April 22.

Court of Probate, Middletown, Apr. 17th.

WHEREAS the Executor's third account
on the estate of

GEORGE IRISH,

late of Middletown, dec., was presented for
examination and allowance.

It is Ordered, That the same be received and
the consideration thereof referred to a Court
of Probate to be held at the Town House in
Middletown the 3d Monday in May next,
at 2 o'clock P. M. and that previous notice be
given by publishing a copy of this order three
several times in the *Newport Mercury*, for all
persons interested to appear at said time and
place to be heard. A True Copy—Witness

JOSHUA COGGESHALL, Probate Clerk.

April 17, 1843.

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

HAVING completed the repairs and
alteration of their Store would re-
spectfully announce that within the last 3
days, they have received a very large
and well assorted Stock of new

DRY GOODS

CARPETINGS, &c.

and are now prepared to show and offer
them for sale as cheap as they can be
bought in any market. They respect-
fully invite the attention of purchasers,
assuring them that they will find an ex-
tensive and desirable assortment, suited
to the wants of the season.

Smoke House.

JOHN W. DAVIS, No. 100, Thames

street, has in readiness his Smoke House
for the purpose of smoking Hams.—

Those who favor him with their custom
will please send them as above, and they
will be satisfactorily attended to. If any
one desires Mr. D. to send for their Hams
and return them, he will do so at a small
additional expense. Hams cured, also,
by Mr. D. in the best manner.

Newport, Nov. 12, 1842.

RUSSIA DIAPERS,

Just Received and for sale at

No 132, by J. M. COOK & Co.

January 21.

EXECUTRIX'S Notice.

ALL persons having any demands
against the estate of

HANNAH WEAVER,
late of Newport, single woman, dec.,
are requested to present the same for set-
tlement, and all persons indebted to make
immediate payment to

ANN WEAVER, Exec'r.

Newport, Jan. 2, 1848.

JOB WORK, done at this Office.

March 11, 1848.

TAMARINDS.

Fresh and Good.

For Sale at the Variety Store of

T. STACY, Jr.

Feb. 11.

JOB WORK, done at this Office.

March 11, 1848.

NEW

Cheap Store.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers

for Sale, his House and Lot,

situated in the central part of

Broad street, occupied by

F. Carr.—The House is a substantial,

well built structure, two stories high, 35

feet in length, by 30 in breadth with an

addition to the rear also two stories high, 18

feet by 12 in dimension together with a

wood house, rain water cistern, and

a well of good water. The Lot is

spacious, being 90 feet on Broad street,

and running back upwards of 250 feet,

and covered with a variety of fruit and

ornamental trees.—The whole forms a

most eligible residence for a private fami-
ly, or may for a small amount be converted

to do him fitting honor? These are

momentous questions, but cannot be decided

until the reigning deities have issued

their fiat, fixing the fashion for the sea-
son—until then, we must content our-
selves with our last winter's velvet man-
tles, and thick cashmeres and comfortable

furs.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

A Furnished House to Let.

The subscriber will let for

the season or year, the house

and garden on Ocre Point,

the property of Wm. Beach

Lawrence, Esq. The garden will be

planted and cultivated for the use of the

tenant, and there is on the premises an

ice house filled with excellent ice, also

for his use.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

Newport, April 29, 1843.

TO LET,

The office in the second

story of the South Wing of

the Rhode Island Union Bank

Building. For terms apply

Select Tales.

THE MUFF.

or, know your own mind.

FROM THE FRENCH.

The first cold day which announces

the close of autumn and the approach

of winter, is a solemn epoch to a lady

memory—remembered perfectly that the

saloon, made a formal tender of his hand and fortune, and by way of convincing her, en militaire, that he was really in earnest, threw his arms around her and insisted upon sealing the contract, which he thought too advantageous to be refused, with a salute. Madam Dubreuil incensed at his rude conduct, violently rang the bell, called for her aunt, declared to her that if M. de Grany remained there, she would leave the house. The Baron, who had coolly seated himself in an armchair, appeared much surprised at the unnecessary alarm evinced by the lady, said: 'that he would give her time to consider the folly of her conduct, and that he should expect to receive a more favorable reply to his proposals.' He then very quietly took leave of Madam Bonneval, kissed his hand to the widow and then left the house.

'Why should you not marry him?' asked Madam Bonneval. 'I grant to you he is uncouth and insolent, but he is a good hearted creature, besides he has an income of thirty thousand francs!'

Madam Dubreuil had at first said no; after that she reflected seriously upon the matter, and had almost made up her mind to say yes, before she returned to Paris.

These were the reminiscences which presented themselves to the mind of Madam Dubreuil; these were the adventures which had occurred since the day on which the mulf had been put out at service.

'Juliette,' said Madame Dubreuil to her waiting maid, 'I am going out; is the carriage ready?'

'Yes, Madame, but here is a gentleman to visit you.'

'Say I am not at home.'

'But Madame, it is the Baron!'

'Myself!' added the Baron, with all the coolness and familiarity of an invincible warrior.

'A thousand pardons, Baron,' said Madame, Dubreuil, 'but I cannot now grant you a long interview. I am absolutely obliged to go out—some indiscrepancy affairs.'

'There is one more indispensable than all the rest—and it is precisely that which I am come about. But I will be brief: I will speak to you with the frankness of a soldier, when is our marriage to take place?'

'We can talk of that another time.'

'Excuse me! My love cannot accommodate itself to those indefinite days. I have already waited four months. I have resolved upon being married within the next three weeks; consider if that will suit you. I must, however, with the candor of a soldier, warn you that should you not consent, I have another party quite ready! She is a widow, not to be compared with you, certainly, but still will make a very agreeable substitute. You have the first offer, but I must have your prompt determination, and I give you till six o'clock this evening, when I shall expect your irrevocable answer!'

'Very well,' replied Madam Dubreuil.

'Do you authorize me to hope?'

'Have I not till to night to decide? Juliette, take my mulf and put it into the carriage.'

'That would make a magnificent cap for a grenadier,' said M. de Grany; 'what a pity that it should be employed for idle show. But you like these muffs, you ladies; they serve you for hiding places! it is into these things your love letters are slipped; oh! take care and not let me catch you at it—when I am your husband I shall inspect your mulf.'

When Madam Dubreuil had got rid of the Baron, who accompanied her to the carriage, she looked after him with a contemptuous smile, and exclaimed, 'the simpsonet.'

But she did not mean to say by that she would not marry him! Men with thirty thousand francs a year are not easily found, and a woman who must live in luxury, who must have her carriage, must learn to tolerate even a ridiculous husband.

Theobald was rich also, but Madam Dubreuil had not seen him again, and doubtless he had forgotten her.

These reflections made her melancholy, and to divert her attention she ordered the coachman to drive her to a sumptuous shop in the Rue Montmartre. Here they unrolled before her pieces of costly stuffs, which she turned over with a careless and disdainful air. After having purchased some five or six dresses, she looked round to discover where she had laid her mulf. At that moment she observed a young man going out of the shop, who strongly reminded her of Theobald. Unfortunately she could not see his face. Should it be him?

Agitated, distressed, she regained her carriage, and whether it was mechanically, or whether she felt cold, she put both her hands, which she had not done before, into her mulf; here she found a paper—it was a letter, which she eagerly read:

'You know my love for you. It is time to put an end to torments which I can no longer endure. If you have any pity for me, if you do not reject the offer of my hand, come to night to my sister's where I will wait for you. One word will save me from despair. Should you not come I shall know how to consider your absence, and you will hear no more from the unhappy.'

'THEOBALD.'

'It was Theobald! I was not deceived!' exclaimed Madam Dubreuil. 'At his sister's this evening—I will be there.'

And in the meantime, in order to prevent all disagreeable recontres, and to prepare properly for her coming happiness, she at once wrote to the Baron

these words: "I will not marry you." And then at the appointed time, she went to Madam de Merange's house, who happened to be alone, and received her with the cordiality of an old friend. "It is an age since I saw you, lovely widow. Have you only just arrived from the country? They say that the winter is to be very brilliant. Shall I tell you a secret? I am quite tired of being a widow, and thinking quite seriously of marrying again. What do you think of it? By the by have you received a letter from my brother, from poor Theobald?"

'Certainly, and it is that letter which has brought me here.'

'To offer your congratulation? Yes, he has made a capital match—she is a country girl, but she is worth a million of francs.'

'What can you mean?'

'Oh, you must know, as you have received the letter from Bordeaux, where Theobald has just married a rich heiress.'

Madam Dubreuil was petrified.

'Ah!' continued Madam de Merange, 'he had other projects formerly, and I did think that I should have you for a sister-in-law. One evening last spring the poor fellow was waiting for you here until past midnight. The next morning he set off for Italy, and you know the rest.'

Madam Dubreuil understood in a moment that the letter had remained in her mulf since the last day of last winter.—Theobald had placed it there while it lay on the table at the Marchioness de L's, and the weather was unfortunately so very fine that Madam Dubreuil had no occasion to make use of it—she hardly put the ends of her fingers into it. Odious spring! why didst thou come a day too soon?

Madam Dubreuil passed an agitated night, and the next morning, very early, having reflected maturely that there was no remedy for an evil that had already occurred, she made up her mind to write again to the Baron.

'I wished to try you last night. If you are not dead, from despair, come and receive my consent to your proposal.'

'I am not dead,' replied the Baron, 'but I did not understand that you meant only to try me; and not having any time to lose, I have just now officially addressed a letter to the other widow, Madam de Merange—are therefore too late. I have pledged my word, and an old soldier does not trifle with that.'

'Two husbands lost!! This will teach the ladies not to lay by their muffs without examination, and to take care that nothing unread is left in them.'

Late Foreign Intelligence.

10 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Great Western at New York.

The Great Western, Capt. Hosken, arrived at two o'clock on Friday morning, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 29th ult., by which arrival files to the 28th, and Liverpool papers to the day of departure, with Lloyd's Lists to the latest dates have been received. The Great Western passed Prince's Dock, Liverpool, at 11 o'clock, A. M. of the Saturday, 29th of April, Sandy Hook at eleven o'clock, P. M., on the 11th of May, and came to at the Quarantine Ground precisely at midnight—thus completing the passage in twelve days and thirteen hours—the shortest passage ever made across the Atlantic.

The news by this arrival is of little commercial, and still less political importance, indeed we have rarely received ten days files of European papers, containing so very little intelligence of general importance. In commercial matters there is scarcely any change since our last advices, and little to be noted in the English Money Market. Domestic events of great interest to the British Nation have occurred since the last accounts; events with which the London papers are of course considerably occupied, but beyond this, there is really nothing.

The event, first in importance to the British Nation, is the birth of another Royal Princess, which took place on the morning of the 25th April, at Buckingham Palace. The Queen and the Royal infant were both doing well, and we need not say that the rejoicings on the occasion were warm and general.

These rejoicings, however, were somewhat tempered in their intensity, by a more melancholy dispensation which had occurred a few days before, in the death of the Duke of Sussex, the Queen's favorite uncle. His Royal Highness Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, departed this life at Kensington Palace at a quarter past 12 o'clock on the 21st of April, greatly lamented by all his relatives, and it may be safely said, by nearly all classes of the people, with whom he has always been exceedingly popular. He was seventy years of age.

Parliament met after the Easter holidays on Monday, and, the following night, Sir Robert Peel entered into a somewhat detailed explanation of the reasons which frustrated the commercial treaty with Portugal and Brazil. It matters little what Portugal may do; but the failure of Mr. Ellis' mission to the Brazils is considered, by the trading community, as a national calamity. England, it is contented by the free traders, has been sacrificed in this instance to the West India monopoly.

After the United States, Brazil is England's best customer; hence the fear of having its markets closed against us.

Mr. Edward Everett, the American minister, has written a letter to the New

Farmer's Journal, to contradict the statement reported to have been made by Mr. Joseph Hume, M. P., at a meeting of the Anti Corn Law League in Drury Lane Theatre,—namely, that "at a public meeting held in September last, at which the Duke of Rutland presided, Mr. Everett, the American Minister, stated that bacon, which would bring 6d per pound here, was actually used for fuel for steamboats with them, having no other way of getting rid of the superfluous." If this remark is correctly ascribed to Mr. Hume, says Mr. Everett, "in the report of his speech, it must have been made in consequence of misinformation as to what was said by me on the occasion alluded to; no such statement as that may be permitted to exercise in the name and by consent of the Czar."

The discussion of the right of search—call it which name you like, for in America the terms are held to be identical, while in England they are held to be very dissimilar—has been revived with vigor, contingent upon the arrival of Mr. Webster's despatch to Mr. Everett, which came to hand on Tuesday. Mr. Webster adheres, with becoming pertinacity, to his views, which every one on this side admits to be ably sustained; and the British Government, depend upon it, will adhere with no less pertinacity to theirs. But the question, after all, is rather abstract than practical; and, with the honesty of purpose which Mr. Webster claims for the United States in putting down the slave trade, cannot be productive of any collision.

The mammoth Iron steamer Great Britain will be launched in the course of next month.

Six wagon loads of silver, an installment of the Chinese tribute or indemnity, or whatever it may be called, arrived at the Royal Mint, amounting to one million and a quarter dollars in Sycee silver.

FRANCE.—The *Courier Francais* announces that the report of the budget would be laid before the Chamber of Deputies on the 15th May, and that the debate would commence on the 25th. In that case, adds the *Courier Francais*, the Chamber will have concluded all parliamentary business by the 25th of June, as the members always leave Paris after the debate on the budget.

The *Moniteur* publishes the details of the marriage of the Princess Clementine of Orleans with Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, which took place at the Palace of St. Cloud. The *National* announces that 'a deplorable accident had nearly deprived France of one of her most illustrious citizens. Whilst M. Dupont de l'Euro was proceeding in his carriage from Courbevoie to Neuilly he was upset by a diligence. Although he had his shoulder dislocated and his ribs much bruised, his physicians have declared that no alarming consequences are to be apprehended from the accident.'

SPAIN.—On the 15th, the Chamber of Deputies held a short sitting to examine a number of petitions connected with the elections, which were referred to the committee, and then it adjourned to the following day, Easter Su-day. It was not believed that all the election returns could be verified, nor the House constituted, before the close of last week.

The committee of the Senate charged with preparing the address in answer to the Regent's speech had not yet completed its task. It was to be drawn up by either M. Marlini or M. Quintano, the Preceptor of the Queen.

The question of the prolongation of the minority of the Queen was beginning to be agitated. The *Castellano* contains a letter from Saragossa of the 12th, stating that the Ayuntamiento and national militia of that city intended to present a petition in favor of that project to the Cortes.

Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte had arrived at Cadiz.

The *Patriote* announces the arrest of the Treasurer of the Sinking Fund, in consequence of a deficiency in his balance. "This measure was necessary," says the *Patriote*, "in order to support a system of morality indispensable in the administration of the Finance Department."

An extraordinary express from Madrid with intelligence to the 19th, has been received. The Madrid Gazette publishes two official documents emanating from the Ministry of Finance. The first is a formal order of M. Calatrava, to the Director General of the Sinking Fund, desiring him to prepare for the payments of the half year's interest on the new three per cents, due on the 30th June next.

The second document contains an explanation of the reasons which induced M. Calatrava, to recommend the Regent to permit the establishment of depots for goods in transit to and from the colonies, in the ports of the Peninsula.

Matters were beginning to assume a more settled appearance in the Congress.

PORTUGAL.—The last accounts from Lisbon announce that the negotiations relative to a commercial treaty with England, are for the present at an end. Lord Aberdeen adhers resolutely to the ground which he took four weeks since, and rejected, as of too unsatisfactory a nature to be entertained, the last propositions of Portugal. The British Envoy has been directed peremptorily to break off the negotiations—"interrupt" is the official word. The remaining point in dispute between the two countries is a duty of 3d per pound upon woolen cloths—a sum which, upon the existing duties, amounts to less than \$6,000 per annum, or 25 centos. A production amounting to 800,000 pipes of wine per annum—for such is the average vintage of Portugal and Madera—is sacrificed

out of regard for the producers of a gers. The general convenience of passage has been much enhanced by the distribution for various purposes of the great additional room her alterations have afforded.

TURKEY.—A letter from Constantinople of the 7th says: "Russia has at length declared openly. The mystery that enveloped her projects has been dispelled. No doubt now remains that she is determined to ride rough-shod over the Porte, and to impose her conditions on the Sultan, as if the Emperor were already undisputed master of all the Christian provinces upon the right Danube bank, and the Porte a mere subordinate—without other power or will in its European districts, than that which it may be permitted to exercise in the name and by consent of the Czar."

Advices from Alexandria of the 8th inst. state, that Mehemit Ali left Cairo on the 31st ult. for Lower Egypt. He was to proceed thence to Alexandria, where he usually resides during the season of the Kamsin and the summer months. Ibrahim and Said Pasha still continue in Lower Egypt. A most violent hurry-cane blowing from the W. N. W. prevented during four days any vessel from leaving Alexandria. A case of plague had manifested itself in the neighborhood and at Manshura and Damietta. Thanks, however, to the precautionary measures adopted by the Board of Health, it had not appeared at Alexandria.

By the Mails.

The new & splendid steam-er Massachussetts.

A most advantageous and complete revolution has been wrought in this noble steamer by her enterprising proprietors. The following description will demonstrate that her unrivaled reputation for security and comfort must derive additional lustre from the change.

The extreme length of the Massachusetts on deck is 275 feet, and in order to add 67 feet to her keel and 75 on decks, and obtain the required lines for beauty and regularity of model, and essential increase of speed. 80 feet have been cut from her former hull forward and 40 feet aft, thus rendering it necessary to build anew 195 feet, composed of the same well seasoned and substantial materials as her former frame, and done in the most thorough and work manlike manner by her original builders Brown & Bell, whose reputation as naval constructors and architects requires no eulogy. After thus lengthening the remainder of her hull was carefully and thoroughly examined throughout, and found perfectly sound, the entire copper stripped off, recaulked throughout and coppered anew.

In addition to her original main and bilge keelsons intervening parallel keelsons of heavy timber were laid fore and aft, and copper fastened and butt bolted through her frame timbers, and planking—and besides ceilings of hard pine throughout, double diagonal ceilings, and braces secured on the principle of Town's patent for bridges, were placed upon her sides, through which the trenails and screw bolts penetrate from the exterior planking, through her futtocks and top timbers to the inside surface, these in fact rendering her stronger than she was with all the solidity and compactness of her original frame; all her deck timbers are secured to the top timbers and clamps by strong oak knees, and her bilge streaks are of oak 6 inches square.

The improvements in her motive power have been on a corresponding scale. New galleys, or engine frames, have been put in, and additional solidity and fastenings given to her engine beds; the shafts raised 18 inches, and the connections of her engines, which were built by Alaire, and have been thoroughly proved, lengthened to correspond, and many parts of them rendered entirely new—with new expansive steam valves of different patents. Barber's being attached to one engine, and Scicke's to the other—the whole of her machinery having been put in superior order; and to render the engines capable, if necessary, of being worked up to their nominal power (a matter sometimes of vital importance in the boisterous navigation of Long Island Sound) new and powerful boilers of the best Pennsylvania iron have been placed in her, prepared expressly for the use of anthracite coal, and built to combine all recent improvements, by T. F. Secor & Co.—thus furnishing the essential elements of greatly increased speed, by combining additional power with perfect symmetry and beauty of model.

To these powerful boilers Raub's patent safety valve has been applied, to give immediate warning in case of deficiency of water, (generally the proximate cause of explosions) besides the ordinary gauge cocks, whose indications have sometimes deceived the most experienced engineers, thus creating a double security. Her general capacity and accommodations for both passengers and freight have been largely increased and extended. Besides a range of spacious state rooms on the promenade deck, the cabin appropriated to ladies contains 58 permanent and commodious berths, and is perhaps superior in dimensions to that of any steamer afloat. Below, the gentlemen's cabin extends without interruption, and is open from stem to stern, containing about one hundred and eighty permanent berths, besides additional berths in private rooms on her guards. Thus with her temporary fixtures she can easily and comfortably berth 500 passengers.

MEXICO.—We are indebted to Mr. George B. Crittenden, son of the Hon. J. C. Crittenden, one of the Texan prisoners in Mexico, who arrived in this city yesterday by way of Havane, for the following verbal intelligence: Mr. Southall, bearer of despatches to Mexico, arrived at Vera Cruz when Mr. Crittenden left. The *Falmouth* was in port awaiting the first payment of the Mexican indemnity. The prevailing opinion in Mexico was that the payment would be effectuated. It is confidently asserted that Gen. Waddy Thompson was determined to demand his passports and leave the country in the event of the non-payment of the first installment. It was also correctly asserted that Santa Ana would be invested with the dictatorship of Mexico by the Junta.

Sixty-two Texan prisoners were in Mexico, among whom were Col. Fisher, George Green, George Van Ness, and Thomas Hatch, who were compelled to work in the streets, and exposed to every kind of tyrannical treatment. Very little hope of their release from captivity was entertained by the friends.

Messrs David Morgan and George C. Hatch, two of the San Antonio prisoners, who had escaped from the Castle of Perote, arrived also in this city yesterday.

The accusation against President Houston of sending a letter to Mexico, declaring the expedition of Colonels Green and Fisher unauthorized and not entitled to the benefits of the Mier capitulation, was fully borne out by evidence obtained in Mexico, and generally believed.—*N. O. Bee.*

MONTEVIDEO.—A Montevidean correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser, after detailing the ravages caused in that country by the invasion of the Buenos Ayrean forces, concludes thus:

Such is our present most melancholy situation, and which three or four months only have produced. A year since no Republic of South America was advanced so rapidly in improvements of every kind as the *Banda Oriental*, and in a few years Montevideo would have rivaled her neighbors. The sanguinary despot of Buenos Ayres has blasted our hopes and expectations; thanks to the unaccountable lethargy and mistakes of the former Ministry—not the least of which was trusting to the false assurance of protection and intervention from England and France.

Our only hope now is in General Paz, brave, talented, honest and well-known able chief; if the Orientals are true to him, he may save the country.

WESTERN INLAND NAVIGATION.—Before the introduction of steam navigation upon the Mississippi about the year 1817, the trade of the Upper Mississippi and Missouri scarcely existed; and the whole upward commerce of New Orleans was conveyed in about 20 barges of 100 tons each, and making but one trip a year; so that each voyage was in those days, equivalent to what an East India or China voyage is now. On the Ohio 150 keel boats were employed, each of the burthen of 30 tons, and making trips to and fro between Louisville and Pittsburgh, three times a year.

The Court of Common Pleas for this county, commenced its May term in this town on Tuesday, and adjourned on Thursday evening.

Perry's Monument.

It will no doubt be gratifying to the friends and admirers of the late Commodore O. H. Perry, to learn that the Monument ordered by the Legislature of Rhode Island to be erected over his remains, has within a few days been finished, after a delay in its completion of nearly sixteen years.

The Monument stands on an elevated spot in the North West corner of the new Burial Ground—it rises from the centre of a mound in a square of 50 feet—enclosed with a handsome ornamental iron fence, with a granite basement. It consists of a granite Obelisk with a pedestal of 4 feet, and shaft of 21 feet, the base is cased with Italian white Marble and fronts on the east.—It bears the following inscriptions:

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY,
at the age of 27 years,
He achieved the Victory of
Lake Erie.

Born in South Kingston,
Aug. 23, 1785.
Died at Port Spain,
Aug. 23, 1819,
aged 34.

His remains were conveyed to his native land by a
Ship of War, according to a
resolution of Congress, and
were interred,
Dec. 4, 1826.

ERECTED BY THE
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

An excellent description of the alterations and improvements in the favorite steamer Massachusetts, will be found in another column.

It will be seen by their notice that the old line have made a new arrangement by which the travelling public will be accommodated with a boat between this place and New York three times in the week.

THE IOLAS.—The summer arrangement of the trips of this steamer, will be found in our advertising columns.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—At the recent term of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, Maria Clark recovered Two Hundred and fifty four dollars damages for an alleged breach of a marriage promise. There was no positive proof of an engagement between the parties, and the evidence of a circumstantial nature, on which the plaintiff relied, was of a character so inconclusive, that the verdict cannot be otherwise regarded than as most extraordinary. The circumstances of their sitting up together frequently late at night, walking and riding out together, and other acts of innocent intercourse, induced the jury, under the instructions of the Court, that no action could be sustained but for the violation of an express promise, though the fact of an express promise might be inferred from circumstantial evidence—to award the heavy damages above stated.

SANTA FE TRADERS.—The Army and Navy Chronicle states, that the permission asked of the Mexican Minister at Washington, to authorize the escort of U. S. dragoons, detailed by Col. Kearney for the protection of the expedition, to accompany the traders through the Mexican territory to Santa Fe, has been refused; and that instructions have been issued, prohibiting the United States troops, under any circumstances, from crossing the boundary line into Mexico.

NAVAL.—The United States ship *Vandalia*, Commander McCluney, bound to Chagres, went to sea from Hampton Roads on Thursday morning.

The North Carolina has resumed her summer station off the Battery.

The body of Mr. Cromwell Barlow, of the Sloop *Lord Nelson*, of this place, lost in the gale of the 31st of January, was picked up on the beach north of Rocky Point on the 12th inst. The body was buried near the spot.

Col. James P. Preston, late Governor of Virginia, died at his residence in Montgomery, in that State, on the 4th inst. in the 65th year of his age.

SHIPMAN, the absconding messenger, has returned to Philadelphia. He came westward unaccompanied by any officer, and appeared in the streets the next morning, when he called on several brokers. He seemed in complete despair, admitted all his guilt, and expressed himself ready to receive whatever punishment was due to the offended laws and the men whom he had defrauded. On his last trip from New York, he carried \$15,000 belonging to the Union Bank. He had been some time laboring under heavy embarrassments, and he appropriated \$12,000 of this to his own use. He nevertheless started again for New York, but when he came to reflect upon the difficulty of accounting to the bank for his deficiency, he grew almost mad with excitement. He returned to Philadelphia, and came opposite to his own door, but the horror of his situation pressed with even greater force upon him, and he determined to flee. He started westward, and travelled on without any fixed plan or care for the future. He was rather relieved when he was caught, and gave himself up willingly, although he had not the heart to return to his own accord.

A FATAL FEAT.—We learn that on Saturday evening, between six and seven o'clock, a colored man, named George Burton, aged about forty years, undertook for a wager, to ascend to the mainmast gallant mast of the barque *Louisa*, at a wharf between South and Lombard streets. He had ascended but a short distance when his foot slipped, and he was precipitated to the deck, head foremost, striking the gaff, which broke his neck. He fell with such force as to stave in the poop, upon which he struck. His face and skull presented a frightful spectacle.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

The entire cost of this work has been \$101,688 dollars. The delay which occurred in its progress has caused an expenditure greater by 20,000 dollars than if it had been prosecuted at once to completion. This is the cost of the Obelisk itself. The land cost in addition 23,332 dollars, and the expenses incurred at the fiftieth anniversary and for laying the corner stone 4720 dollars, besides some other miscellaneous expenses, making the entire cost about 100,000 dollars.

SOMETHING NEW.—The Miners' Express of Dubuque says:—A Mr. McDowell came to our office yesterday, and told us that there is an immense Pigeon roost in the forks of the Maqu-keta, in Jackson county, such as has never been seen in this country before,—it is three miles long, and a half a mile in width. There can be no estimate made of their numbers. Their roosting places are about a mile distant from their nests and feeding places, being three in number, and each one covering a section of land!—and in passing to and fro they darken the air with their number—and break down young trees with their weight, and hundreds are killed by getting entangled in the falling limbs and branches. The people kill them with clubs, and their noise is so loud that when a gun is fired amongst them, the report cannot be heard—and a person can stand in one place and shout all day, the birds returning as soon as you can loud. They are building their nests, and the people are alarmed, lest they may destroy their crops.

More Destruction by Earthquake.—Captain Avery of the barque *Martin W. Brett*, arrived this morning from Cathagena, reports that the Grand Cayman, one of the three islands called Caymans, lying between Cuba and Jamaica, was sunk by an Earthquake. Captain A. reports having made the Island, and being boarded by several boats from the shore.

The Grand Cayman is about 8 leagues long and two and a half broad and is inhabited mostly by the descendants of the Old Buccaneers and by negro turtle fishers.

The schooner *Patriot*, from Port au Plat, on the 1st inst. when off that port, experienced a shock of an earthquake. *Journal of Commerce.*

Emigrants who are looking to the west would many of them do better to turn their attention to Maine, which in many respects offers more advantages than the Western States. There is a large stock of excellent farming land lying between Houlton and the Aroostook river, which is owned by individuals, who would be glad to sell it at prices varying from one to two dollars an acre; besides which the States of Maine and Massachusetts have large quantities of excellent land, which they will sell to settlers at prices varying from fifty cents to one dollar an acre.

CONVICTION OF LEEFEVRE.—The Rev. Amos Lefeuvre was tried a few days since in Bradford county, charged with the seduction and ruin of Miss Woodburn. This, it will be remembered, is the painful case in which the father died of a broken heart, and the mother was reported to have lost her reason. The heartless villain was fully convicted.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

FROM HAYTI.—The administration of the new government is entrusted to five distinguished individuals, civil and military. An election is to be held immediately, and the new Assembly will proceed to the formation of another constitution, which will not probably differ much from the old one, except in limiting the Presidential office to five years.

Extensive revivals have recently taken place in the various religious societies at Washington.

FROM TEXAS.—The Collector at Galveston has received orders to levy on all goods imported from the United States a duty of five per cent, in addition to the duties levied on the same goods imported from countries which have treaties with Texas. The British government have refused permission to the Mexicans to fit out English ports vessels designed to act against Texas; that government being determined to maintain the strictest neutrality. No officer holding an English commission would be allowed to serve under the Mexican flag. Some attention has been directed to silver mines in Texas, formerly worked by Spaniards, who were massacred by the Indians. The mines are said to be rich both in silver and in gold.

A LITTLE CASE.—In the case of Col. Webb of the N Y Courier, indicted for a libel of Cooper the novelist, in a review of "Home as Found," tried at Fond du Lac last, the jury came into Court unable to agree and were discharged. Seven were in favor and five against the defendant.

THE SHERIFF IN TROUBLE.—We regret to learn that the coroner was called to the discharge of the painful duty of arresting the sheriff of this city yesterday, upon process issued for the purpose of obtaining various considerable sums of money collected by him, but which he has neglected to pay over. There are intimations that the Executive may find it necessary to designate a successor.—[N Y Commercial of Saturday.

DEATH OF A JUDGE.—The *Onawa* (Illi.) Free Trader announces the death of the Hon. John M. Robinson, Judge of that Circuit and of the Supreme Court, and formerly a Senator in Congress from that State, on the 23d ult. in the 50th year of his age.

MISSION TO CHINA.—We learn from the Army and Navy Chronicle, that the Hon. Caleb Cushing, Fletcher Webster, and John Tyler, Jr. Esqrs., will go out in the frigate *Brandywine*, ordered to sail from Norfolk, for the East Indies, positively by the 20th instant, or will join her at Singapore.

Commodore Daniel Turner, appointed to the command of the squadron on the coast of Brazil, will take passage in the *St. Louis*, which accompanies the *Brandywine*, both vessels being under the command of Commodore Parker.

It is reported that the steamer *Missouri*, now at the Washington Navy Yard, will join the *East India* squadron.

A CORONER'S INQUEST was held yesterday on the body of an Irishwoman named Berry, who was found dead near her residence at the north part of the city. Her husband was arrested, charged with having murdered her. He was so much intoxicated that he was able to give little account of himself. No marks of violence were found upon the body, and the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from Apoplexy.—*Providence Journal.*

THE OREGON TERRITORY.—There is to be an Oregon Convention held in Cincinnati in July. We are not apprised of the object of this Convention, but presume it is to consider the subject of emigration to that wretched country. Let all those who find themselves overburdened with happiness attend the convention, and prepare to take up the line of march for Oregon, and if they do not dispense with much of their surplus felicity we are much mistaken in our knowledge of that climate, and their happiness must stick to them with as much tenacity as hungry leech clings to full blooded body.

Louisville Journal.

CAUTION TO FLOUR DEALERS.—The commercial article of the New York Commercial Advertiser exposes a deception practised by certain persons, who put up flour manufactured in the vicinity of New York and brand it "Genesee." The article is inferior to the Genesee flour, and is calculated to injure the credit of that brand as well as to expose the honest dealers to the imputation of demanding more than the market price for his article, as the spurious is sold below

the genuine.

BURNING JAIL.—The Paris *Sentinel* of the 15th says: Harmon Hurst, indicted for murder in Marion county, Missouri, has obtained a change of venue to Palmyra county, and is now confined in jail at that place awaiting his trial. B. F. Hall, indicted for forgery in Palmyra county, is also housed in the same quarters, and the two, being in the same room, made a joint effort, on Sunday last, to make their escape by setting fire to the door of the prison; but after the fire had progressed a short time, they became alarmed for fear of being burned to death, and raised a terrible screaming which aroused the citizens, who repairing to the spot, found the gentlemen almost petrified with fear, and half suffocated with smoke. They were immediately put in irons, but on the succeeding night made another attempt to escape, and were again foiled. They are now closely channed to the floor.

The extensive establishment of the "Taunton Iron Company," situated on Taunton Great River, about 4 miles from the Green, consisting of valuable Water Privileges, Rolling, Hoop, Nail, Saw and Gris Mills, Shovel Shop, about twenty dwelling houses, &c. &c., was sold at auction, on Wednesday, for \$25,000. The establishment cost the former proprietors between one and two hundred thousand dollars. It was struck off to Messrs Crocker Brothers & Co. We understand a Company has been formed, and the works will be put in operation as soon as may be.—[Taunton Democrat.

Extensive revivals have recently taken place in the various religious societies at Washington.

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BRIGHTON MARKET. Monday, May 15, reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At Market. 300 Beef Cattle, 10 pairs of Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 700 Sheep, and 675 Swine.

Pieces—Beef Cattle.—The prices obtained last week were hardly sustained for a little quality—a few better Cattle were at market, and were sold for a trifle more than our high quotations: First quality \$8 25 a 5 50; second quality \$5 a 5 25; third quality \$4 a 4 75.

Cows and Calves.—From \$16 to 27, and one at \$40.

Working Oxen.—No sales noticed.

Sheep.—Lots were sold from \$1 to \$3.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 4 1 2 3 for \$2. 5 1 2 6 for Barrows: a selected lot at 4 1 2 6 for Barrows 2 1 2 a 5 1 2 6. At retail from 5 to 7c.

MARRIED.

In North Kingston, on the 5th inst. by the Rev. James R. Stone, Capt. Nicholas F. Baker to Miss Susan A., eldest daughter of Samuel R. Aleworth, Esq. all of N. Kingston.

In Bristol, on the 7th inst. Mr. Joseph Alder, to Miss Mary C. Peano, both of Bristol.

—Mr. John W. Pearce, to Miss Mary, daughter of Capt. Allen Munro, all of Bristol.

In Barrington, on the 10th inst. Mr. George W. Wrightman, to Miss Lydia B. Smith, all of Barrington.

In South Kingston, 28th ult. John B. Dockray, to Miss Susannah, daughter of Samuel Curtis Esq.

In Providence, on the 11th inst. Mr. Richard Eddy, to Miss Ann E. Goddard, both of Providence.

In Hartford, Conn., 10th inst. Hon. Thomas Burgess, to Mrs. Ann Pratt, widow of the late Peter Pratt, Esq. both of Providence.

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Poetry.

From Bentley's Miscellany.

This World of Ours.

By W. G. J. BARKER.

This world of ours is free from sin,
Oh! would it not be fair!
Sunshine above, and flowers beneath,
And beauty everywhere!
The air, the earth, the waters seem
With living things at play;
Glad Nature from a hundred throats
Pours her rejoicing lay.

Each balmy breeze that wanders by,
Whispers some angel tone;
And the clear fountains have a voice
Of music of their own.
Even the leaves of the forest trees,
Moved by the zephyr's wing,
Make a low murmur of content
To little birds that sing.

The busy bees o'er garden flowers
A holy song attain,
Joining with never tiring mirth,
The minstrelsy of June:
And the great waves upon the deep,
Leaping like giants free,
Add, in their hollow monotone,
The chorus of the sea.

There's beauty in the summer sky,
When from his ocean bed,
Like a strong man refresh'd by sleep,
The sun uplifts his head;—
And when behind the western rocks
At eventide he goes,
How beauteous are the crimson clouds
That curtain his repose!

Are not the grassy valleys fair,
Deck'd in their spring array?
And the high hills with forests clad,
How beautiful are they!
Look on the sea, that girdle vast,
Wherewith the earth is bound!
Even Fancy's wildest dreams
Can sought more glad be found?

Oh! 'twere indeed a radiant world,
A paradise complete,—
So redundant of lovely things,
So filled with voices sweet,—
If sin had not in evil hour
Enter'd this pleasant clime,
Yielding them over unto death,
Sad consequence of crime!

Hence is it that the choicest flowers
Fall by a swift decay,
And hopes to which we fondly cling
Pass suddenly away:
Yet, 'mid all trials of our life,
This blessed thought is given;
Earth is not our abiding place,—
Man's native clime is Heaven!

A Chronological Account of all material Occurrences from the first settlement of RHODE ISLAND.

1676.

This year Walter Clarke was chosen Governor and John Cranston, Deputy Governor.

Philip's War.

This year was a season of great distress all over the Colony, the war having been brought home to their doors—The Narragansetts on their way to the Nissuccas on the 14th of March fell upon Warwick; plundered and burnt the Houses and killed several of the inhabitants, among whom was John Weeks one of the first settlers of the place.

Capt. Pearce with 50 whites and 20 friendly Indians, attacked a party of Indians near Providence, but he was overpowered by numbers, and himself, 49 of the whites and eight of his Indians, were slain.

About 30 Houses in Providence, were burnt about this time by the Indians.

The Garrisons in the Narragansett country, having been withdrawn, the Indians returned and destroyed all the buildings and improvements of the settlers, the owners having fled to Rhode Island for protection.

At a special meeting of the Assembly, a letter was addressed to the inhabitants of Providence and Warwick, recommending them to repair to the Island of Rhode Island as a place of more security.

The Assembly ordered a number of armed boats to be employed in the waters of the Bay, to guard the Island against the Indians.

The Assembly invited sixteen of the principal inhabitants to take part in their deliberations.

Capt. John Cranston, was appointed Major and Chief Captain of all the Colonial forces.

Capt. Arthur Fenner was appointed Chief commander at Providence.

About this time the famous Captain Benjamin Church, who was the service of Plymouth Colony, distinguished himself by a series of daring exploits. After defeating Philip in many battles, he surprised him in a swamp near Mount Hope, Philip in attempting to escape, fell into an ambush and was shot through the heart by an Indian belonging to Church's party. His head was sent to Plymouth.

Capt. Church soon after surprised the camp of the great warrior, Annawon, Philip's Chief Captain, and made him and his men prisoners. He was soon after sent in pursuit of a famous warrior named Tispequin, who was committing depredations at Sippican (now Rochester), and after killing and taking most of his band, he induced Tispequin to come in and deliver himself up, under a promise that he should be employed against the eastern Indians. But while Capt. Church was absent in Boston, the Plymouth Authorities caused both Tispequin and Annawon to be beheaded.

The Governments of Massachusetts and Plymouth, caused all the Indian prisoners among them the families of Philip and Annawon, to be sent to the West Indies and sold for slaves.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island, ordered the Indian prisoners to be sold for a term of years, among the inhabitants.

Peace being restored most of the inhabitants on the main returned to their homes.—

In this war, it is stated by Trumbull, that in Massachusetts, Plymouth and Rhode Island, 12 or 13 towns had been utterly destroyed and others greatly damaged.—About 800 men the flower of their strength had fallen in battle, 600 buildings had been burned, a large debt contracted, and a vast quantity of goods and cattle had been destroyed.

(To be Continued.)

Agricultural.



Six Reasons for Planting an Orchard.

1st. Would you leave an inheritance to your children?—plant an orchard. No investment of money and labor will, in the long run, pay so well.

2d. Would you make home pleasant—the abode of the social virtues?—plant an orchard. Nothing better promotes among neighbors a feeling of kindness and good will, than a treat of good fruit, often repeated.

3d. Would you remove from your children the strongest temptation to steal?—plant an orchard, if children cannot obtain fruit at home they are very apt to steal it; and when they have learned to steal fruit, they are in a fair way to learn to steal horses.

4th. Would you cultivate a constant feeling of thankfulness towards the great Giver of all good?—plant an orchard. By having constantly before you one of the greatest blessings given to man, you must be hard indeed if you are not influenced by a spirit of humility and thankfulness.

5th. Would you have your children love their home—respect their parents while living and venerate their memory when dead—in all their wanderings look back upon the home of their youth as a sacred spot—an oasis in the great wilderness of the world?—plant an orchard.

6th. In short, if you wish to avail yourself of the blessings of a bountiful Providence, which are within your reach, you must plant an orchard.—And when you do it, see that you plant good fruit. Don't plant crab apple trees, nor wild plums, nor Indian peaches. The best are the cheapest.

CURIOUS METHOD OF PLANTING CORN.—Mr. John W. Sweet, of Tiverton, Berkshires county, informs us that he plants his corn in the following manner, and has realized 110 bushels sown to the acre.

He spreads what manure he intends for the field on the green-sward; then he ploughs the land into ridges about three feet apart in the fall—each ridge or row being made of two back-surrows turned upon a narrow strip of sward which is not disturbed. In the spring he rolls and harrows these ridges, and on the top of each ridge, 12 or 14 inches apart, he plants his hills of corn, 3 or 4 kernels in the hill, and cultivates his corn through the season with the hoe, cultivator and plough, as much as he deems necessary. In this method he remarked that he was not troubled with weeds or drought.

In the fall, as soon as his corn is ripe, he gathers the ears, then pulls up all the corn-stalks and lays them down lengthways between the furrows, and then splits his ridges with the plough and covers these stalks completely—Thus are made his ridges for his second crop of corn, to be planted the succeeding spring. The 110 bushels was the second crop, planted over the buried stalks.

The above is sufficient to give the reader an idea of this system. He continues after the first crop he wants no manure for his corn except the stalk applied as we have described.

For Adv.

SPRING RYE.—This grain cannot be got in to soon. In the preparation of the ground, care must be taken to plough deep and pulverise well. As to the quantity of grain to be sown and the mode of sowing, our directions will be brief. Let the quantity of seed, and the method of sowing, be the same as for the winter rye, and as by sowing a bushel of plaster to the acre you may encourage the growth of white clover, our advice is, that you try the experiment. If you succeed, you will there by secure a good pasture in late summer for your stock, provided you keep them off the stubble and give the clover a chance of growing.

Fossil bones of the lizard, 24 feet in length, equal to the dragons of antiquity, have been found in Bavaria.

Marine and Fire Insurance

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. continues to insure against *Loss or Damage by Fire*, on Cotton, Woollen, and other Manufactories, Building and Merchandise, and also against *MARINE RISKS*, on favorable terms.—The capital stock is

\$150,000.

All paid in and well invested.—Directors elected June 6th, 1842:—

William Rhodes, Solomon Townsend, Wilbur Kelly, Tully D. Bowen, Robert R. Stanford, Nathaniel Bishop, Amos D. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Caleb Harris and Shubael Hutchings, Jabez Bullock, Ebenezer Kelley.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property) to me, to the resident and Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to George Bowen, Agent.

WILLIAM RHODES, President.

ALEN O. PECK, Sec'y.

American Insurance Co's Office, July 14, 1842.

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